

SHIP DROPS APART

TANK STEAMER BREAKS IN TWO
NEAR SANDY HOOK

MANY HEROIC RESCUES

Twenty-five Men Find Watery Graves

When Oil Ship, One Day Out of New York, Strikes Storm and After All Night Battle With Wind and Sea Breaks Between Bridges.

The oil tank steamer Oklahoma broke in two amidships without warning at 7:30 Sunday morning off Sandy Hook and a large number of her crew of 38 men perished. The stern section, in white, was situated all the heavy machinery of the vessel, and on which there were thirty-two members of the crew, sank immediately.

Eight members of the crew were rescued by the Hamburg-American Line steamer Bavaria, whose captain said some of the Oklahoma's men told him they saw an open boat of the Oklahoma put away from the wreck with ten men in it.

The arrival in New York Tuesday of Booth liner Gregory, fresh from a 2,000-mile voyage up the Amazon, with five more of the shipwrecked Oklahoma, made a total of fifteen of her crew saved. The officers of the Gregory dragged the sailors from the boiling sea at the risk of their own lives. Little hope for the rest of the crew remains, although some is based on the fact that the men brought into New York by the Gregory say that another lifeboat besides theirs had been launched from the sinking steamer.

Of the Oklahoma's crew of thirty-eight, eleven manned the boat that reached the Gregory, nineteen took to the other boat and eight stayed aboard, to be saved by the Bavaria. Of the larger boat load probably all were lost. Of the eleven in the smaller boat, six were drowned when the boat capsized barely a hundred yards away from the side of the Booth liner.

When the Gregory sighted the Oklahoma's lifeboat the unheeded sailors had hoisted a sail which enabled them to keep their craft from being overwhelmed by the gigantic seas.

As the Gregory came within halting distance the shipwrecked men dropped their sail and their boat immediately lost its steerage and turned over. Then, one after another, the three chief officers of the Gregory, without waiting to throw off clothes, plunged over the side. They were First Officer R. H. Buck, Second Officer J. S. Williams and Third Officer F. D. Roberts, all young Englishmen. Buck, who has a medal given by the King of Greece for a rescue made nine years ago in the Bay of Biscay, knew what it meant to breast a storm-beaten sea, and he tied to himself a line.

The others took no lines, and all but paid the penalty with their lives. Each officer seized a struggling sailor and brought him to the ship's side, then went back to where the lifeboat was floating bottom side up.

Three more were rescued. The first man hauled aboard died on the deck. The other five were kept alive after hard work by surgeon and crew. One man was seen swimming near the ship. Capt. Aspinwall heaved him a life buoy at the end of a line. The man had it in his grasp when a great wave heeled the ship over and when it swung back the man had disappeared. The life boat righted itself and, as it floated past, the Gregory crew saw a man jammed under the seats. Officer Buck wanted to jump in after him, but his captain held him back.

The first information came in a wireless dispatch received in New York Monday night by the Hamburg-American Line from Captain Graffis, of the steamer Bavaria, which is proceeding to Boston with eight survivors of the tanker on board. The message, which came by way of St. Louis, said:

"On January 5, at 6 a. m., we sighted signals of distress. The seas were high. At dawn we saw the forepart of a steamer floating on the water. It was the tank steamer Oklahoma from New York."

"At 8 a. m. we were close to the wreck and lowered a boat. The men on the Oklahoma lowered themselves into the boat, exhausted by their experience of the last twenty-four hours."

"Captain Gunther stated that last Sunday at 7:30 a. m., during heavy weather and without warning, the ship suddenly broke in two between the bridges. In about twenty-two minutes the afterpart of the ship, with a crew of thirty-two men, sank. The forepart was kept afloat by the bulkhead. Lifeboats either went down with the ship or were smashed immediately after the catastrophe."

"On the evening of January 4th a Spanish steamer, probably the Manuel Calvo, had appeared in the vicinity of the Oklahoma, but was unable, owing to bad weather, to accomplish anything. Immediately after the Bavaria reached the scene this morning the United Fruit steamer Tenedores arrived at the scene of the disaster, but there was nothing left to be done."

Another message from Captain Graffis said: "According to statements made by some of the men saved, a boat from the stern part of the Oklahoma, with from eight to ten men in it, was seen. Its whereabouts is not known."

Although several vessels were standing by the distressed tank liner, the Hamburg-American Line freighter Bavaria, bound from Philadelphia to Boston, was the only one able to render assistance.

The Oklahoma was owned by the J. M. Guffey Petroleum company; was 2,795 tons net and 419 feet long. She left New York Saturday for Port Arthur, Tex.

FEUDISTS DEFY TROOPS

MOUNTAINEERS WANTED FOR
MURDER HIDE IN MINE.

Kentucky Militia Is Depending on
Famine and Cold to Overpower the
Hidden Bandits.

Twenty members of the Hendrickson clan, of the Kentucky mountaineers, barricaded in a main shaft between Pineville and Ely's Hollow, Ky., have defied state troops for several days and have announced they will not surrender unless the officers give them liberal terms. Every entrance to the mine is being guarded and watch fires are kept burning at night.

The troopers are depending on cold and lack of food to drive the bold mountaineers from their hiding place, but it is probable an effort will be made to smoke them out with sulphur fumes if other means fail. The Hendrickson clan is wanted for the murder of a man named Miller and the shooting of several officers when an attempt was made to arrest Happy Jack Hendrickson, lead of the gang.

The trouble started over a week ago when "Happy Jack" Hendrickson was arrested at Four Mile and taken to Pineville for trial on a misdemeanor charge. He was given bail that he might spend the holiday season at home. When he returned to Four Mile he opened fire on a deputy, and several men were sent out to arrest him. Upon their arrival they found that Hendrickson and his associates had beaten a man named Jim Miller to death and that they had barricaded themselves in the Hendrickson home.

Hendrickson and his clansmen were called upon to surrender. They resisted. In the fight that followed George Horn, an uncle of Hendrickson, was killed. It is reported that Press Hendrickson was fatally wounded in the fight. The clansmen managed to escape and took refuge in the cave.

The wife of "Happy Jack" Hendrickson appeared at the cave in Ely's Hollow a few days ago and volunteered to enter and persuade the men to surrender. She had learned of the proposal to use sulphur fumes to smoke the men out and she feared this course might result in the death of her husband and some of her relatives.

Members of the Hendrickson clan are being arrested wherever they are found to avoid trouble and the danger of an attack upon the troops from the rear in an effort to obtain the release of the trapped outlaws.

FIND BODY ON BEACH.

Girl's Disappearance No Longer a
Mystery.

The body of Miss Jessie McCann, the young settlement worker of New York who disappeared from her Brooklyn home just a month ago, was given up by the sea Sunday. It was found by a watchman shortly after daybreak at Coney Island, having been washed ashore by the heavy surf during the night. Long immersion had made the features unrecognizable, but identification of the young woman by her family was made possible by a signet ring with the initials "J. E. M." and by articles of clothing Miss McCann wore the day she disappeared.

Miss McCann was last seen by her family when she left her home, December 4, supposedly to attend to settlement work duties. A few days later her father, a well-to-do business man, notified the police of her disappearance and offered \$1,000 for information as to her whereabouts. He also had her photograph thrown on screens of moving picture theatres through the East.

The police gave credence to the story of a woman who asserted that she saw Miss McCann the day after her disappearance, near a bathing pavilion at Coney Island, where the body was found. There were no signs of violence on the body, according to physicians who examined it, and the police have no clue as to the manner in which she was drowned.

STRANGE CASE OF RABIES.

Man Dies of Hydrophobia by Auto
Suggestion.

James E. Hubbel, former county clerk and a prominent resident of Syracuse, N. J., died at a hospital Saturday, following symptoms of hydrophobia, which physicians assert were developed by auto-suggestion. Mr. Hubbel was bitten on the lip by a pet dog on November 20. At a hospital anti-toxin was injected in his lip. Hubbel's friends joked him about rabies and he read everything he could find concerning the disease. Last Tuesday he returned to his doctor and told him he was extremely nervous. He again was taken to the hospital and was attended by four of the city's leading physicians. He complained of throat trouble, and for some time before his death the sight of water caused spasms of the throat. Following an autopsy on the body Saturday night it was announced that hydrophobia, induced by auto-suggestion, undoubtedly caused his death.

NEGRO IS KILLED.

Slayer Escapes to Williston Swamp
After Perpetrating Deed.

Saturday night Will Doby of Williston killed Doc Salley. Both parties are negroes. From all that can be learned it seems there was a quarrel between the two over a pocket knife, and there was some drinking. The men went out behind a store where Doby shot Salley in the head. He fell to the ground. Doby then stood over his victim and fired five or six shots into his body. A swamp lies south of the town and the slayer ran toward it loading his weapon as he ran. He is a negro of unsavory reputation. Bloodhounds were sent for and put on his trail.

Two Are Electrocuted.

Albert Cante and Harry Thompson, negroes, were electrocuted Saturday at the State penitentiary. They were convicted in Charleston county in September of 1913 on the charge of murder and were sentenced to be electrocuted December 4. The governor granted a respite to January 3.

SENDS HIM AWAY

BRITAIN CHANGES GARDEN FROM
MEXICO TO BRAZIL

CALLS IT PROMOTION

Minister Who Openly Displayed His
Lack of Sympathy With Wilson's
Policy Is Officially Transferred—
United States, However, Had Not
Requested Any Action in Matter.

A cablegram from London received in America Monday announced that Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, is shortly to be transferred to Rio de Janeiro as minister to Brazil. He was appointed to Mexico July 19, 1913, to succeed Francis William Stronge. The successor to Sir Lionel Carden at Mexico City will probably be Charles Murray Marling, senior counselor in the British diplomatic service, now accredited to Turkey.

Sir Lionel Carden's transfer, which is a promotion as far as salary is concerned, although the two legations possess the same standing in the service, would have been made some time ago except for the fact that the British foreign office would not make the change while the minister was under fire for the alleged interviews in which he was made to reflect on the policy of the United States toward Mexico.

The diplomatic change in Mexico, says the London dispatch, will be received with surprise when it becomes known on that side of the Atlantic, for while Sir Lionel's actions and general demeanor since the outbreak of the Mexican troubles have been considered somewhat indiscreet by the English public, nobody there believed that he had done anything to justify the attacks on him which appeared in some of the American papers. In fact, it is expected that the official statement, which will doubtless be issued when the changes are made, will explain that Sir Lionel's transfer to Rio de Janeiro in no way casts discredit on the minister.

Unfortunately, Sir Lionel went to Mexico with a reputation of being anti-American, at a time when a good understanding between the United States and Great Britain was vital. Naturally the British government defended Sir Lionel against the attacks made on him, but the belief prevailed at the same time that it would be better to find another post for him.

Announcement in Washington that Great Britain is about to transfer Sir Lionel Carden, its minister at the city of Mexico, was regarded by officials as a substantial manifestation of the purpose of the British government to remove every obstruction to the execution of President Wilson's plans for dealing with the Mexican situation.

At the State department it was denied that the United States had made any protest to the British foreign office against any acts or utterances ascribed to Minister Carden. From other sources, though, it was learned that Ambassador Page did seek information at the British foreign office some time ago regarding the attitude of its representative in Mexico. About the time this occurred a semi-official statement was issued in London repudiating a statement attributed to Sir Lionel that President Wilson's policy towards Mexico would not have been adopted had he not been in ignorance of the facts.

Officials believe the transfer of the British minister will impress the Huerta government that the fact that there is to be no division among the powers from which it might expect to profit. There were, of course, no official expressions from administration sources. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, the only officials who would speak on the subject, were away.

Sir Lionel, however, first became a figure in the relations between the United States and Mexico, when, upon his arrival in Mexico City, just after Provisional President Huerta had imprisoned many deputies and proclaimed a practical dictatorship, he presented his credentials. His reception was construed in some quarters as a virtual recognition of Huerta and his action. Sir Lionel contended, however, that Huerta had been recognized provisionally previous to that by his home foreign office. His action, none the less, was not regarded as favorable to the attitude of the United States.

Precipitation of a report said to have been sent by Rear Admiral Craddock, commanding the British ships in Mexican waters, to Sir Lionel in Mexico City, saying Rear Admiral Fletcher, the American commander, had ordered the firing to cease at a critical moment at the battle of Tampico, also served to further spread the impression that the British minister was not in sympathy with, if not even inimical to, the policy of the United States toward the Huerta government.

CORPSE ON PILOT.

Charleston Train Carries Strange
Burden in Front.

When train 82, on the Atlantic Coast Line, flashed by a signal tower near the union station in Charleston Saturday, the operator was horrified to see a corpse, face downward, on the pilot of the engine. It developed that Mark Nurring of Middletown, N. Y., had been struck and killed somewhere near Ashley Junction. The engineer and fireman signalled by the accident were notified by the operator. How Nurring happened to be walking on along the track is not known. He was about 35 years old, and is believed to have been in Charleston for the horse races.

Catch Army Deserter.

Of four men arrested as vagrants near Spartanburg Junction recently, one, Frank Rogers, has been found, it is alleged, to be a deserter from the army and has been sent to Atlanta for courtmartial.

Fertilizer Sales Increasing.

Farmers of South Carolina purchased last year over 900,000 tons of fertilizers. This is about 80,000 tons more than in any previous year.

GIVES FOOLISH ADVICE

WASHINGTON PREACHER TELLS
NEGROES TO BUY ARMS.

In Celebrating Summer's Birthday
Pastor Makes Talk Which Can Do
Nothing Save Hurt the Negroes.

Negroes were urged to stop buying musical instruments and sending their children to dancing schools, and advised to spend their money for guns and military education at Washington Tuesday night by the Rev. I. N. Ross, pastor of a Washington negro church, speaking to a large crowd assembled to celebrate the birthday of Charles Sumner. The preacher pleaded with the audience to prepare for war for their social, political and industrial rights.

"Prepare for war in time of peace is the policy of this nation," he shouted. "It should be your policy if you wish to break from the oppression, from the fetters of this era of new slavery."

Cries of "we are with you; that's right," greeted the speaker, and the audience arose, waving handkerchiefs and urging Ross to go on. When Oswald Garrison Villard, of New York, vigorously dissented from Ross' advice the preacher again rose and repeated his declarations, drawing another outburst of approval.

Villard made an address attacking the attitude of the Democratic administration toward the negro, declaring that the position "in which the Democratic party stands itself to-day, with its president pleading 'new freedom,' and a number of reactionary senators, congressmen and cabinet officers urging a new slavery, is indeed extraordinary."

"There are no bosses like them," he continued. "The Vandamans, Tillmans, Hoke Smiths and all the rest of the negro-baiting crowd, who have risen to eminence are back of the negroes, defaming and oppressing them, as they went and are the apostles of reaction. But I have another indictment for these men. I claim that they misrepresent the heart and conscience of the true South."

The speaker denounced the segregation of negro employees by officers of the Federal executive departments, declaring that in many instances the laws of the civil service commission and the constitution had been violated.

KILLED IN POST OFFICE.

Georgia Postmaster Dies in Hand to
Hand Struggle.

J. M. Williams, postmaster at Rock Edge, Ga., was found dead in his office at 9:30 o'clock Saturday night. It is believed that he was assassinated. It is reported that a person was seen to enter the post office and store operated by Williams just before the shooting occurred and that the same person ran from the building after several shots were fired. A nephew of the dead man rushing into the store found Williams' dead body stretched upon the floor.

A dispatch from Dublin, Ga., Sunday says the story of a hand-to-hand battle with a madman, each gripping the pistol of the other as they stood with drawn guns levelled at each other, has been told by S. D. Butler in his explanation of how Postmaster J. M. Williams, of Rock Edge, was shot and killed Saturday night. "I shot Williams," said Butler, as he rushed up to Marshal Devereaux a short time after the shooting.

"Here's my gun, and here's his," he added. "He was mad. He tried to shoot me, and I got him. I disarmed him, but I am afraid that he is dead. We stood there—it seemed like an hour—he holding my gun barrel and I had hold of his—and both of us shooting. I finally wrenched the gun from his hand and he fell backward to the floor."

According to Butler, he and Williams "made up" Saturday night over previous trouble and sat down to drink together. Then an argument arose. Butler states that then Williams acted like a madman, the final tragedy resulting.

SHOOTING AT BAMBERG.

Two Negroes Have Scrape on Streets
of Town.

Shortly after noon Thursday a pistol and shotgun duel occurred at Bamberg in front of the colored graded school building between Martin Grant and Andrew Bennett, both colored, which resulted in the death of the latter and the serious wounding of the former. It is said that Grant had feeling existed between the two men on account of domestic relations and that Bennett had sworn to kill Grant.

Thursday they met in the street and after a few words the shooting commenced. Grant using a pistol and Bennett a shotgun. It is said that Grant shot twice before Bennett could use his gun. In the battle Bennett received three wounds in his breast and abdomen, which resulted in his death within twenty minutes after the shooting. Grant was severely wounded in the arm and shoulder and lost a great quantity of blood, but it is thought that his chances are good for recovery.

CONVICTS FAVORED.

Governor Blease Commutes Sentences
of Eight Prisoners.

Governor Blease Tuesday afternoon commuted the sentence of eight negro convicts from the penitentiary to the Cherokee county chain-gang. Six were serving life terms for assault and one for manslaughter. James Jeter, Luther Corry, Arthur Corry, Walter Hames, Randolph Savage, serving life terms, were commuted to twenty years. Will Jones, another life-termer, was commuted to thirty years. Ed Rainey, serving fourteen years for assault on a negro girl, was commuted to ten years. William Bluefish, serving twenty years for manslaughter, was commuted to twelve years.

House Falls, Killing Three.

Three men and one woman are believed to have been killed when a recently remodelled building, the lower floor of which was vacant, collapsed at South Bend, Ind., Saturday afternoon.

MAY FORCE PEACE

WILSON ALTERS POLICY AFTER
TALK WITH LIND

WILL NOT DELAY LONGER

Report Says President Will Give
Huerta Until March First to Clean
House, After Which Time He Is
Preparing to Take Active Steps to
Restore Peace.

A dispatch to the New York World from Mexico City says that private advice received there Sunday from Washington say that as a result of the conference between President Wilson and John Lind at Pass Christian, the president has decided to alter his policy toward Mexico to the extent of fixing a date after which the United States shall begin active measures toward restoring order in the republic.

The president is said to have made up his mind that if the Mexicans will not set their houses in order, the United States must do it for them—peaceably, if possible, but by force if they refuse to compromise among themselves. The understanding is that March 1 is the time limit set by the president.

By then Huerta will have been in office a year, which, in the opinion of President Wilson, is ample space of time for him to redeem his promise to pacify the country. Mr. Lind's return to Mexico argues that the president has determined on his future policy. It is well known there that Mr. Lind is firmly of the opinion that while Mr. Wilson's policy of watchful waiting is sound and justified up to a certain point, it is only a question of time when the United States will be obliged to exert a more positive influence on Mexican affairs.

This opinion Mr. Lind has expressed repeatedly in his dispatches to Washington. It is known that when he left Vera Cruz for Pass Christian he was resolved either to bring Mr. Wilson to his way of thinking or resign his mission. It is evident, from the fact of his returning, that the president has given him assurances that impel him to continue his duties in Mexico.

Mr. Lind's observations of the Mexican situation have imbued him firmly with the conviction that neither Huerta nor Carranza is sufficiently strong to dominate, and that the present war may continue indefinitely without any result other than exhausting the country completely, paralyzing commerce and industry, and that in the end it will be necessary for the United States to set itself to the task of putting things to rights.

Mr. Lind does not believe that the military problems involved in pacification of Mexico by American arms will be formidable. Scores of prominent Mexicans have gone to Mr. Lind secretly and expressed to him their belief that the salvation of the country depends on American intervention. They have begged him to use his influence with Washington to put a stop to the intolerable conditions which prevail.

Keep anxiety exists in governmental circles at Mexico City, continues the dispatch, as to the reason for Mr. Wilson summoning Mr. Lind to a conference, and what result their talk will have. The Mexican charge in Washington has informed the foreign office that he is completely in the dark as to the president's purposes. His dispatches states that he made a personal appeal to Secretary Bryan for information, but that while the secretary received him courteously, he "merely smiled."

Persons close to the government speak with pessimism of the prospects of the Huerta administration. It seems plain, even to Huerta, that he is not to receive any money from foreign bankers. Great pains are being taken to prevent a financial and business crash throughout Mexico. The keynote of this situation rests with the fate of the Bank of London and Mexico.

If this bank can be prevented from closing its doors or liquidating, the chances are that the financial situation will become no more critical. The bank may be saved by merging it with another Mexico City bank. A plan to this end is being worked out. Thus far no other bank in the republic has taken advantage of the extraordinary holidays decreed by Huerta. The other banks, including the State institutions, are in good shape.

TWO BROTHERS KILLED.

Anderson County Negroes Have Fatal
Shooting Melee.

C. D. Ellington and Jay V. Ellington, negroes and brothers, were killed, and another brother, Press Ellington, was seriously injured by a "skyrocket" party Saturday night on the John McClure plantation five miles west of Anderson. The row was begun when Rother Henderson escorted Janie Moore home from the party. Jay V. Ellington, it is said, had been "going" with the woman and he became jealous. The three Ellington boys followed the couple home and the shooting followed. Rother Henderson has escaped. Joy Lee and Charley Henderson have been brought to jail and officers are searching for Henderson.

BLIZZARD CAUSES ACCIDENTS.

Blinding Storm in Cleveland Leads to
Several Accidents.

A blinding blizzard that gripped Cleveland last Saturday brought accidents and injury to several persons. A wagon driven by Lewis Weitzel, aged 19, was struck by a street car, and Weitzel's skull was fractured. He probably will die.

A dozen women in the car were slightly injured in a rush to get outside. Joseph Stapleton, 45, was struck by a wagon and taken to a hospital.

Molten Metal Kills Three.

Three men were killed and five injured at Vanderbilt furnace near Birmingham, Ala., Thursday night when a dust cap was blown off and released molten slag and metal which caught the victims before they could get away.

Ships Go Through Soon.

According to a high canal official the Panama canal will be in condition to pass vessels all the way across the isthmus within the next 70 days.

TO EDUCATE JACK TARS

DANIELS RINGS THE SCHOOL
BELL FOR ENTIRE NAVY.

Secretary Orders That All Enlisted
Men Who Lack Enlightenment
Must Attend Classes.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has issued an order making it compulsory for all enlisted men of the navy who are not well grounded in the common school branches and have not yet completed two years service in the navy to attend the service schools which will be held aboard ship and at training stations and yards. Junior officers only recently out of the Naval Academy will act as instructors. Instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography and history will be continued until each man has attained a satisfactory standard.

Academic instruction will be limited to three-fourths of an hour each day and the remainder of the study period will be devoted to technical and naval subjects. Men who do not need the academic course will devote the whole period to other branches.

The routine aboard ship will be arranged so that the following general principle, as regards the employment of the men, may be followed as far as possible: 9:15 to 9:45, cleaning and shipwork; 9:45 to 11:45, drills and routine duties; 11:45 to 1:15, dinner and recreation; 1:15 to 2, instruction and school daily except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays; 2:30 to 4:30, drill, work and recreation.

The instruction will be under the general direction of the commanding officer. The executive officer will have immediate charge, assisted by all commissioned officers and by such warrant and petty officers as may be necessary in the different departments aboard ship.

Division officers are directed to examine all men under their supervision, noting the deficiencies of each man, the amount of instruction he may have received at the training station, the branches in which further instruction is most needed, the fitness of each man for promotion, and the personal preferences and ambitions of each in order that classes may be formed to secure progress and improvement in the mental and technical training of men in every branch of the navy service.

Whenever the weather or the circumstances of service of any particular ship or ships are such that additional times during the day may be given to instruction, commanding officers are urged to increase the periods of instruction, and to encourage night classes when practicable.

Secretary Daniels points out that the idea which prevails in some quarters that this instruction will interfere with strictly man-of-war work appears to be groundless, inasmuch as more than three-fourths of the order is devoted to the consideration of strictly technical and naval instruction along lines that will tend directly to the increased efficiency of a man-of-war.

Secretary Daniels, by instituting this educational system, makes it possible for every young man in the navy—and of the whole enlisted personnel more than 30 per cent, are young—to obtain commissions in the service, or to bet practical training which will enable him to enter on even terms with civilians in professional life outside the navy.

The whole scheme follows the idea of Secretary Daniels that the navy should be a great school as well as a working institution.

HELD AS INCENDIARY.

Aiken County Negro Is Accused of
Burning a Barn.

Monday night Sheriff Howard of Aiken county received a telephone message telling him that a barn belonging to Samuel Thomas, who lives about 12 miles from Aiken, had been burned and that it was thought to have been set on fire. Early Tuesday morning Rural Policeman Samuels and Robinson were dispatched to the scene, with instructions to make a thorough investigation. Policemen Samuels and Robinson returned late Tuesday afternoon with John Henry Williams, a negro, who is charged with the burning.

A shoe he had on when captured corresponded exactly with the track which led away from the barn to the place where he was captured. He protests his innocence. He had been whipped by parties to whom the barn belonged about two years ago. He left and came back about a month ago.

KINGSTREE NEGRO SLAIN.

Suspect, Surrounded by Posse, Sur-
renders to Deputy Sheriff.

Late Friday afternoon a negro by the name of Jacob Epps of Kingstree was shot and killed. Joe Pressley, colored, is accused of the crime. The shooting occurred about two miles northeast of Kingstree in the yard of Pressley's home. Soon after the shooting a posse began to search for the "crazy" with bloodhounds. Pressley, finding himself unable to escape, surrendered to Deputy Sheriff McCants about midnight. At the coroner's inquest there was no evidence adduced to show the cause for the homicide. The Pressley negro has served two terms on the county chain gang and was only recently discharged.

FIREMEN ACCIDENT HURTS FIFTEEN.

Fifteen persons, mostly women and children, were seriously injured in a street car collision at Chicago, Ill., Saturday. Nearly all the injured were removed unconscious from one of the cars, which was turned on its side.

Florence Train Kills Man.

B. A. Robertson, a white man about 32 years old, respectable looking and neatly dressed, was killed on the railroad between Florence and Pee Dee. His head was crushed and his leg broken.

Five Killed in Wreck.

Five persons were killed and several injured, when a freight train struck a street car at a grade crossing at Memphis, Tenn., Sunday.

WILL HAVE TO PAY

TAX ON INCOMES OVER \$3,000
DUE MARCH FIRST

EXCEPTIONS ANNOUNCED

Persons Liable to Taxation Under the
New Law Face Severe Penalty for
Delay in Making Returns or For
Falsely Returning Their Incomes
to the Collectors.

The form to be used and regulations to be followed by individuals in making returns on incomes subject to the new Federal income tax were set out from Washington Monday by the treasury department. Every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, every person residing in the United States and every non-resident alien, who has income from United States investments of \$3,000 or more, must make returns.

For the past year, 1913, specific exemptions will be \$2,000, or \$3,333.33 in the case of a married person, and in future years \$3,000 and \$4,000. Where the tax has been withheld on part of the income at the source, or where part of the income comes as dividends upon stock of a corporation taxable under the law, the regulations set forth that such income shall be deducted from the individual's total net income when computing the amount on which he is taxable.

The law imposes a tax of 1 per cent, and provides that individuals who have an income between \$20,000 and \$50,000, shall pay an additional tax of 1 per cent, on such amount; on all between \$50,000 and \$75,000, 2 per cent; \$75,000 to \$100,000, 3 per cent; \$100,000 to \$250,000, 4 per cent; \$250,000 to \$500,000, 5 per cent, and all over \$500,000, 6 per cent. Returns must be in the hands of the collector of internal revenue, in the district where he has his principal place of business, not later than March 1, failure to observe this limit to be punished with fines ranging from \$20 to \$1,000.

Refusal or neglect to file returns, except in case of sickness or absence, will result in an addition of 50 per cent, of the tax assessed. In the case of false or fraudulent returns 100 per cent, will be added to the tax assessed and any person required to make, render, sign or verify such returns, who makes a false or fraudulent statement with intent to defeat or evade the tax, will be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

An